Another Arrival from Bermuda. We have received by the Medora, at Baltimore

the Bermuda Herald, of the 29th ult. The mail schooner Panama, hence, arrived at Bermuda on the 25th ult. It will be recollected that she took the place of the Merlin for a single trip.

The Heraid, of the 29th, says:—

The Heraid, of the 29th, says:—
OUR CROP OF TOMATOES AND POTATOES.
Schooner Earl Dundonald left on Tuesday last, for Philadelphia. Schr. Favorite has left, or is about leaving, St. Georges for New York. Schr. Medora, for Baltimore, sails to-day. Schr. Margaret Musson leaves about Saturday next for New York. These vessels are all freighted with the produce of these vessels are all freighted with the produce of these usuccessful voyages, and trust their eargoes will turn out with advantage to those who have been engaged in the cultivation of the soil. Three years ago the few tomatoes that grew wild about the country were ranked among the weeds that encumbered the soil—now their cultivation for the American market affords a profitable employment to a considerable portion of our community.

Intelligence from the Texan Frontier. MURDERS BY MEXICANS-LYNCH LAW-INDIAN DE-

Intelligence from the Texan Frontier.

MURDERS BY MEXICANS—LYNCH LAW—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

[From the Rio Brave, April 28.]

A party of gentlemen arrived last evening from Rio Grande City, from whom we learn the extraordinary events which form the caption of this article. For want of room we are obliged to give only the facts, without any of the attendant circumstances and particulars. It seems that a Mr. Patton, a gentleman from Brazos, Texas, forzarly of Missonia, started from Rio Grande City for the purpose of overtaking some stock, which was being driven into the interior, and stopped to sleep at a noted camping ground, called "The Wells." Here were encamped two Mexicans and a boy. When Mr. F. was asleep, he was set upon and his brains beaten out by those fellows, for the sake of his money and cfeots. Information to this effect having been given by the boy, a party of citizens started out in pursuit, and one of the fellows was taken. After a regular trial he was hung by the citizens of Rio Grande City, in presence of the whole people—all concurring. Just before his excecution, he made other confessions, from which a party started from Roma, crossed the aiver, and returned with the other fellow who had assisted at the murder of Mr. Patten. After the same formalities had been extended to him, he was also hung at that place. But the work was not yet finished—justice was to be administered to others—a party started out, and near the scene of the murder, charged upon and killed aim more of the villains, who have been in the habit, for a long time, of committing similar depredations in the vicinity. We have neither space nor inclination to comment upon these events. Those abroad can know nothing of our situation and the necessity for such acts. It is sufficient to say, that the whole people concurred in the executions.

We have yet to record another probable murder, and probably by the same gang of robbers, or one of its various ramifications. Mr. Thomas H. Harris, of Roma, left Rio Grande City, for this place, ab

the river.
Since writing the above, we have seen a letter

Since writing the above, we have seen a letter from Rio Grande City, in which it is stated, that the murderers confessed that a party, to which they belonged, was organized on the other side of the river, for the express purpose of murdering Americans, on this side of the river; and that a large number of the gang are still on this side.

Mexican Irruption—American Settlers briten From this inde of the river; and that a large number of the gang are still on this side.

Mexican Irruption—American Settlers briten From this independent of the gang are still on the side.

Mexican Irruption—American Settlers briten From this independent of the gang are still on this side.

Mexican Irruption—American Settlers briten From the independent of the following the side of the independent of the following in the side of the persons, were totally unconscious of any danger. Upon going to the door, Mr. Edmondson saw that the house was completely surrounded by Mexican robbers, who, upon his appearance, commenced to fire upon the house. Seizing his arms, which were unfortunately not in condition for use, he called upon the others to follow him, and made a rush through the line, and succeeded in making his escape unhurt. Many shots were fired after them, but none took effect. One man, however, had three ball holes through his shirt. Proceeding to a ranch at some distance, they obtained assistance, but returned too late to effect their purpose. The place had been completely robbed of everything it contained—all the household furniture, provisions, clothing, down to the smallest articles, were carried across the river, and all the stock, consisting of twenty-two horses and mules, driven off, as they believe, in the direction of Matamoras, on the Mexican side of the river. A skirmish, across the river, took place between the parties; and the robbers, in derison, said they had only now commenced, and intended to rob every American on the river, and kill them if they could. They said that they were acting under the orders of General Ca

many instances, come from Mexican officers.

[From the American Flag, April 17.]

A man was shot through by some person concealed in the chaparral, while returning from Point Isabel in one of Mr. Neale's stages, on Thursday evening last. The shot was fired from a copse of bushes, and entered the back of the man, passing quite through and coming out of the right breast. He was caught by the driver, by whose side he was sitting, and brought into town, where his wounds were dressed; but his injury was mortal, and he died next morning. It being quite dark, the driver could see no one, as the conch was not afterwards stacked; cannot say whether the act was done for could see no one, as the coach was not afterwards attacked; cannot say whether the act was done for revenge or plunder. A party of our citizens repaired to the seene of the outrage, yesterday, and discovered the foot prints of a man and two horses, which they traced nearly into town, thus creating the belief that the murderer is harboring among us. A set of desperate villains have long hung on this road, committing all manner of crimes, and the sconer they are made to grace some musquit tree, the better it will be for the safety of the traveller.

All the settlers on the river are arming themselves.

All the settlers on the river are arming themselves, and intend to be prepared for future emergencies if they should arise. We understand that Mr. E. intends making a demand upon the authorities over the way, in relation to this outrage. We do not believe this course will have any effect. It is the general opinion that all those nests of robbers will have to be broken up before peace and harmony will be restored. Mr. Edmondson's ranch is on the river, about forty miles above Brownsville.

will be restored. Mr. Edmondson's ranch is on the river, about forty miles above Brownsville.

MAIL RIBER KILLED BY INDIANS.

The mail rider, on his last trip from this place, was killed by Indians about twenty miles from Lardo, as we learn by a letter received by a citizen, from E. J. Davis, Esq., a lawyer residing in that place. All the accounts received from that quarter, speak in the most gloomy and desponding tone of the probability of ever being relieved from the scourge with which they are so frequently visited. Most of the settlers have recrossed the river for protection, and their fields remain uncultivated. There is but one feeling on this subject, upon the Rio Grande, and that is, that an entire change in relation to Indian policy, must be adopted by the government, or the territory, for which so much treasure and blood was shed, will shortly revert back to its original owners—the red skins.

The name of the deceased, we learn, was William Bartlett, a native of St. Louis, Mo., but for the last four years a resident in this valley. He was one of the men who endured all the fatigues and dangers of Col. Donovan's memorable march, whose regiment he left before embarking at the Brasos. On his person was found a letter from his relatives in Missouri, dated in March last, in which they entreat him to return home; and it is thought that he had repaired to the Point for the purpose of secking a reason have but having failed was return.

in Missouri, dated in March last, in which they entreat him to return home; and it is thought that he had repaired to the Point for the purpose of seeking a passage home, but, having failed, was returning, when his earthly career was thus rudely terminated. He was known here as a peaceable, inoffen-

The Weather and the Crops.

From Louisiann we have the following accounts:—The Thilbedaux Minerca of the 24th, says that on the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday previous there were several frosts. The Madken Journal of the 22d, says:—"Such weather as we have experienced during the prevent week, has hardly been known in this region before. Fires in doors and blanket coats out doors have been very necessary to any degree of comfort. The weather is now moderating but we greatly fear that the severity of the first few days has had a ruinous effect upon the growing crops; cotton will hardly survive it, and eorn must suffer materially." The Pointe Coupee Eche of the 24th ult. says that the weather of the few days previous had been very injurious to the crops in certain portions of the parish.

uit. says that the weather of the few days previous had been very injurious to the crops in certain portions of the parish.

The Dalton (Ga.) Times of a late date, says:—It is truly disheartening to hear the unfavorable reports of the crops in this and other portions of the State. At one time the prospect was as good for an excellent "crop year." as we have ever seen it, and all our farmers were buoyant with the idea, from the extensive proparations which they had made, of reading an abundant harvest. The wheat crop, (from which so much was expected.) will prove an almost entire failure. Besides being greatly injured by drouth, the "fg" has almost completely degreed the remainder. In fact, a great many of our farmers have ploughed up their wheat, and are planting the ground in corn. Early wheat, so far, has ceaped the 'fig.' and those who were fortunate chough to sow early wheat, will make a good crop. We do not feel willing, at present, to give an unfavorable report of the corn crop. In some places it looks very well, and with good seasons, and no "backsets," we have every reason to look for an abundant yield. We had a very severe hall storm in this county on Monday last, which must have injured both corn and cotton, as far as it extended.

MAKING COTTON TO BUY PROVISIONS .- The MAKING COTTON TO BUY PROVISIONS.—The Greensborough (Ala.) Beacon says:—a gentleman just-returned from Mobile, informs us that the beats on their nyward trips are heavily loaded with provisions: The Glover, he stated, brought up last week 600 hogsheads of bacon. Business men in Mobile who are well informed on the subject, express the opinion that the proceeds of last year's cotton crop of Alabama will be required to pay for the provisions that have to be bought. The Progress of Kossuth Down Bast. OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, May 10, 1852.

Horron, May 10, 1852.

The Reception in Readury.

This day having been assigned for the reception of Louis Kossuth in the suburban city of Rezbury, Mass., by the citizens of that place, a committee of arrangements, consisting of fifteen public-spirited individuals, was appointed to earry out the plan of his reception, viz:—Messrs. C. M. Ellis, L. B. Comins, Isaac Burrell, Dudley Williams, Levi Reed, J. H. Struter, T. R. White, Walter Farnsworth, D. B. Rising, Rev. Wm. H. Ryder J. W. Thornton, Charles Marsh, Franklin Williams, John Lewis, Joshua Searn, and B. F. Campbell. These gentlemen had made arrangements to receive Kossuth in a quiet, unostentations manner, and conduct him to Norfolk Hall, connected with the Norfolk Hotel, where it was arranged that he should speak to about six hundred "bondholders;" but the Roxbury Artillery Company, Capt. Webber, having volunteered their services for an "bondholders;" but the Roxbury Artillery Company, Capt. Webber, having volunteered their services for an escort, the plan of operations was changed, and it was decided that this company should fire a salute of 13 guns on Kossuth's arrival at the lines dividing Roxbury from Boston, at 6½ o'clock, P. M.; and with the Torrent Engine Company No. 6. and the citizens generally, to escort him in a barouche and six through the principal streets, to the place where it was arranged that he should speak; and this plan was adhered to. The enthusiasm was very slight, and the demonstration was comparatively a mean one. The amount of material aid obtained was not far from \$600. The Hall was decorated with much good taste; and upon the arrival of Kossuth, he was received, as usual, with a round of applause, and was welcomed on behalf of the citizens by C. M. Ellis, Esq., Chairman of the Gommittee of Arrangements, and a lawyer of some ability, and Kossuth responded by a short speech.

After the speech of Kossuth, he was conducted to the residence of Wm. Whiting, Esq., a wealthy gentleman, of the legal profession, where he was liberally entertained, with the members of the committee, and Kossuth's suit, great and small.

THE GERMAN KOSSUTH MEETING IN BOSTON.

The Melodeon, in Boston on Saturday, contained seven or eight hundred persons, who were admitted by the pare-

redience of Wm. Whiting, Esq., a wealthy gentleman, of the legal profession, where he was liberally entertained, with the members of the committee, and Kossuth's suit, great and small.

The Melodeon, in Boston on Saturday, contained seven or eight hundred persons, who were admitted by the purchase of tickets, to hear an address from Kossuth, in German. Mr. Domachke addressed Kossuth in a brief and well delivered address. Kossuth replied, by saying in substance that he viewed the assembly as a manifestation of the new principles of solidarity—the principle to which he ewed the friendly, the brotherly reception he had everywhere in this country received from the termans. He regretted that he was too unwell to address them as he ought to; but notwithstanding his will, he had not the power to set his thoughts into logical operation. He might possibly be able to rouse strength enough in him to strike a blow if the occasion were present, but not to think. The Germans in America might be divided into emigrants and particles in exile waiting for an opportunity to help their fatherland to its freedom; that it is for the interest of each of these that America should be a gower on earth; that she had never yet been such, for she had not exerted her influence in the balance of the destiny of nations; and that her having not done so was not from want of strength, but from wanting the will. The prevalent idea that the nations of Europe are not fit to, overn themselves, is a prejudie. The Germans in America prove that the 50,00,000 of people who occupy the heart of Europe could govern themselves. It is not to be supposed that all the best have come away from Germany; and yet those who reside in America, stand back of no class of citizens in their appreciation of republican institutions, or their coulact under them. No nation is born for slavery, but all for freedom. What a philosophy is this, that the people are incapitated for the destiny to which they were born! And it is no weak indication of fitness for freedom, when fitn

The New Captain General of Cuba.

The New Captain General of Cuba.
Gen. Canedo, the new Captain General or Cuba, has issued the following address to the army:—
Soldiers—I come to place myself at your head, to relieve the distinguished general who preceded me in the
command, from whom I have received encouraging news
of the military spirit which animates you, and of the discipline which governs your files. In the Peninsula, I
learned, opportunely, and with pride, what had been your
conduct on a recent occasion, of which it is not necessary
to remind you, because it is engraved in your memory, as
well as in mine. You felt then that you were Spanish to remind you, because it is engraved in your memory, as well as in mine. You felt then that you were Spanish soldiers, and that loyalty and valor would be exhibited by you, whenever honor might call you to the field. An army which possesses such virtues, renders all precaution unnecessary in the general who comes to command it, because its history responds with a most eloquent silence, to all questions as to the future. I will say nothing to you, therefore, upon military duties. I will only remind you that you have in your charge, the persons and interests of an important country, which is, perhaps, coveted by others, and whose inhabitants have ever hean distinguished by their love for their Queen and country. The preservation of tranquillity and prosperity it, for you, as for me, question of honor. Is there any one who doubts what your conduct would be, if again put to the proof? Certainly not, and least of all, your general.

VALENTIN CANEDO.

He has also addressed the following proclamation to the

He has also addressed the following proclamation to the Inhabitants of the Ever Paithful Island of Cura—I have just assumed the important command which her Majesty the Queen, our lady, has deigned to confide to my loyalty, and I do not wish to delay for a moment the grateful duty of addressing to you a few words, which, though proceeding from one hitherto unknown to you, are yet sincere and truthful. Although my worthy predecessor has scarcely departed, I wish to inform you that I come animated, like him, by the most lively interest for your good, and the firmest resolution to put in action all means within reach of my authority to achieve it. Interpreter of the beneficent and lofty views of her Majesty, faithful executor of the orders of her enlightened government, my constant sea will be to remove whatever obstacles may oppose themselves to your security, to your union, and to your interests. Difficult as this enterprise appears to one who, like me, treads these shores for the first time, nevertheless I do not dread it, because I come convined by the loyalty and love for the mother country which fill your hearts. Spaniards and brothers, having before my eyes all the inhabitants of this island, I recognise in all the right of expecting justice and morality from my asiministration; and this idea, induced in me both by instinct and conviction, will constantly govern my acts. You have a right to expect this from me considering I have been chosen by her Majesty the Queen to govern this country, of her especial solicitude and benevolence. Thus, and only thus, can the constant wishes of the supreme government of the State be fulfilled in a proper manner. Such are the principles and ideas which govern this country, of her especial solicitude and benevolence. Thus, and only thus, can the constant wishes of the suppreme government of the State be fulfilled in a proper manner. Such are the principles and ideas which govern this country to the remembrance of having been just and zealous for your properfity—all my wishes

Art and Artists. Art and Artists.

There is a question in agitation among the artists of New York, as to the propriety and feasibility of establishing a permanent gallery of their own works, as a "picture mart" for the sale of their productions. This is what is manifestly needed. There is no place in this great city where the artist can offer his works for sale, and, at the same time, have them exhibited to advantage. I say there is no place, and this is emphatically true. The National Academy of Design is open only for about three months in the year, and to the "outsiders" it were better for them that it did not exist; we want an association a little more and to the "outsiders" it were better for them that it did not exist; we want an association a little more republican in its operations. However, it is not our wish nor our intention to quarrel with the Academy; it has been useful in cultivating a taste for works of art. How much further it may go to keep alive that taste, and afford facilities for the painter to sell his pictures, remains, I presume, for themselves to decide; but the members of the Academy, even, may find it to their advantage to join the contemplated association.

association.

As to the great advantages to be derived from a As to the great advantages to be derived from a union of the artists of New York, in establishing this plan, there cannot be a doubt—it would have the good wishes and co-operation of every true lover of art; but the details of its plan would occupy too much space in your valuable columns. Suffice it to say, that its chief features will be—free admission, or perhaps a mere nominal fee, a change in the pictures every few weeks, and, thus keeping up an interest, te be open at all times, to make it a comfortable, and a fashionable place of resort, and above all its perfect legitimacy. This fact, alone, would commend it to the kind care and esteem of the citizens of New York, and strangers who may visit our city.

the citizens of New York, and strangers who may visit our city.

In conclusion, I would suggest, Mr. Editor, that now is the time for the artists of New York to wake up, after their "Rip Van Winkle" sleep, and take under their own special care, interests which they should know best how to conserve.

A meeting is to be called, at a very early day, of artists, when plans of organization, and operations, will be submitted to them.

MORE ANON.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

Institution of the Blind-American Su School Union—American Tract Society American Home Missionary Society.

FOURTH DAY.

The Institution for the Blind. Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock-not 4 o'clock as was erroneouely announced in the papers—the anniversary exhibition of the pupils of the New York Institution for the Blind came off at Metropo-litan Hall. The hall was filled by a highly respectable and very numerous audience, the great majority of whom were ladies. The stage was oc eupied by the managers and the officers of the institution, and the pupils, the female portion of whom were arrayed in white dresses, ornamented with blue and pink ribbons. They looked remarkably well; some of the children's eyes appeared as it nothing was the matter with them, and the blindness could only be detected by the manner of holding the head, and a vacant expression in the face. A sadness or melancholy seemed to sit on the coun-

A sadness or melancholy seemed to sit on the countenances of most of these children, occasionally, however, lighted up by a transient smile.

Rev. Mr. Lott opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. T. C. Cooper, the superintendent, then explained the objects of the institution. He said it was not merely an asylum for blind children, but to render them as independent as their capacities would permit. None knew but those who had intercourse with them, how great was their aversion to being kept apart from the external world, and how eagerly they engaged in the race of life. Under the auspices of this institution they went out into the world, and were successful, while others filled up their places, and after sismilar training, followed them into those active pursuits of life for which they were best adapted. By this institution the other senses were educated to perform the function of the lost sense, which was thus in some measure compensated, and it was a curious fact that in those deprived of ene sense, the other senses were quickened and rendered more acute.

A band, consisting entirely of the pupils, then performed a piece of music; after which, the whole of the pupils sung in chorus "The Coming of Spring," in beautiful style, and amidst loud appliance:—

Spring," in beautiful style, and amidst loud applause:

I come, I come, with a flowery band;
I come from a bright and lovely land,
To call the earth from its wint ry tomb,
And deex the fields in a vernal vicom;
I've tarried long, but I've come at last,
To hush the moan of the fiftul blast.

The pupils then read portions of the Bible, in raised letters, finding any chapter called for by any of the audience, and reading it off with perfect fluency. This excited the astonishment and applause of the audience.

"The Reaper on the Plain" was then sung by a blind boy, named J. Miner, very sweetly:

Bending o'er his sickle, 'mid the yellow grain,
Lo the sturdy reaper, reaping on the plain—Singing as the sickle gathers to his hand,
Rustling in its ripeners, the glory of his land.
A solo was then performed on the planoforte by
Miss H. Barnett, with exquisite taste and brilliant execution. Then followed an examination in geography, in which the pupils showed a perfect acquaintance with the face of the globe, and its nations, and cities, and population. The following song, entitled "The Time of the Heart," was then sung by a boy named A. Quick:

"Merry goes the time,
When the heart is young."

"Merry goes the time,
When the heart is young;
There is naught too hard to climb.
When the heart is young.

SCENES OF OTHER DAYS.

The following are the managers and officers of the institution:—

Managers of the Institution, for 1852—Silas Brown, Anson G. Pheips, George F. Allen, Issae Wood, M. D., Robert Gracie, Robert I. Murray, Cyrenius Beers, Robert L. Case, John P. Croeby, James March, Henry Sheiden, John A. King, Jr., Augustus Schell, Mahlon Day, George F. Jones, John G. Adams, M. D.; Governeur M. Ogden, James M. Cebb, Edward L. Beadle, M. D., Edward Wood, Officers of the Board—Anson G. Pheips, President; Issae Wood, M. D., Vice President; Sians Brown, Treasurer; Isaac Wood, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; George F. Allen, Recerding Secretary.

Officers of the Institution—T. Colden Cooper, Superintendent; Theodore D. Camp, Assistant.

Subjoined are extracts from the report for the last year:—

Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, pro-

A spirit of delight,
Scatters roses in its flight,
And there's magic in the night,
When the heart is young."

Then followed an examination in grammar, Then followed an examination is grammar, in which the pupils showed equal proficiency as in geography. After this, was performed in excellent style on the piano, a grand march as a duet, by two little girls, named A. Wood and A. Derrick. Then followed a quartette, sung by two boys and two girls, entitled "May month is coming." The next exercise was a quick step by the band, and this closed the first part of the programma.

gramme.

Between the first and second parts, Miss France J. Crosby delivered, with animation and effect, the following poetic address, written by herself:

be altered so as to allow the pupils to remain in the insti-tution for five years after attaining the age of twelve, subject to extension two years more by the Superinten-dent of Common Schools.

J. Grosby delivered, with animation and effect, the following poetic address, written by herself.—

Scenes of other Days.
Oh! for the joys of other times—
The good old times of yore;
Yet come they not as once they came—
They sleep to wake no more.
They sleep to wake no more.
They sleep to wake no more.
The glittering hails of wealth and pride May charm with dazzling rays;
But. ah! they cannot win the heart
Like scenes of other days.
The cot. around whose rustic porch
The rose and woodbine clung;
The streamlet, where its droeping bough
The pensive willow hung—
The little church, where sweetly rose
The song of prayer and praise;
Oh! these are scenes to memory dear—
Bright scenes of other days.
The rugged hill we loved to climb
In childhood's happy hours.
To catch the acorns as they dropped,
Or pluck the wild wood flowers—
The reapers, as they gaily sang
Their merry harvest lays.
All cluster round our memory yet,
And tell of other days.
There was a kind and gentic form
That watched our footsteps then,
And when the sunset hue were lost
Amid the valley fair,
Then closely nestling by her side
We said our evening prayer.
Go where we will, though steeped in guilt
The heart by chance may be.
Still there are moments when a prayer,
Lisped on a mother's knee,
Will stay the wanderer's way ward course,
And to his trembling gaze
Bring back, in all their innocence,
The scenes of other days.
Where are the friends of olden times,
The generous and the true,
That could our faults and virtues see—
Reprove, yet love us, too?
Though friendship still around our path
May pour its genial rays.
We ne'er shall meet with hearts so warm
As those of other days.
The second part was opened with a duct ontitled
"the Syren and the Friar," by a girl named L.
Sniffen, and a boy named R. Jackson. This was
admirably sung, particularly by Miss Sniffen. A
solo was then sung by a young lady, from Rossini,
with a chorus by the whole of the pupils. Next
followed the examination in astronomy, in which
there was not a single question that was not
answered. tions with ease and promptitude, and one of them performed operations of numbers upon a metallic plate, with the type for the blind, multiplying and dividing as directed. The numerals were very simple, consisting of but two figures, varied according to the position in which they were turned. Then followed a song, called "The Star of Love," by H. Barnett, and a duet on the pianoforte, by Miss H. Barnett and Miss C. Van Horten; and lastly, as the finale, the chorus "Hallelujah," from Handel, sung in a very superior manner.

lelujah," from Handel, sung in a very superior manner.

The singing was greatly admired, and particularly that of Miss Sniffen, who possesses a finely cultivated voice, of delicious sweetness. The audience seemed greatly pleased with the entire proceedings. The pupils also seemed quite delighted, particularly at the applause, and the little girls blushed at hearing those expressions of praise.

Specimens of willow and paper box work, door matts, mattresses, fancy knitting, and bead work, executed by the pupils, were exhibited, and commended by the spectators. The mattresses in particular, were fine.

The admission was by tickets, at 12½ cents each. Mr. Harding kindly gave the use of the Hall gratuitously, to the institution.

The following are the managers and officers of the institution:—

Subjoined are extracts from the report for the last year:—

The managers of the New York Institution for the Blind respectfully submit this their annual report, for the year 1851. At the date of our last annual report the institution contained one hundred and forty-four immates, viz.—one hundred and five pupils proper, and thirty-nine blind persons, graduates of the institution and others employed in various espacities in connection with it. The whole number of immates at present is one hundred and thirty-eight, of whom one hundred and one are pupils, and thirty-seven are blind persons employed in instructing and in the manufactories. Of the pupils, eighty-six are New York State beneficiaries, five are beneficiaries of the State of New Jersey, five are supported by the Commissioners of Emigration, three are pay pupils, and two are supported gratuitously by the institution.

balance of \$211. II. The receipts from all sources caused to \$60,000 to \$40,000 to \$60,000 to \$60,0

American Sanday School Union.

On Tuesday evening the proceedings were opened by prayer by the President, appropriate to the feelings which had brought the meeting together. A hymn by the choir was then chanted, after which the President read the annual report, from which we

extract the following summary:—
The officers elected by the society for the year
1852, are—President, Rev. Isaac Ferris, and six Vice-Presidents; Corresponding Secretary, James N. McElligott; Recording Secretary, N. Lane; Treasurer, William Libley. The whole number of schools belonging to the society is 141, the fourth of them being missionary schools, 94 only having reported in time for the anniversary; total number of teachers, 2,384, of whom 1,205 are male and 1,179 female; the total number of pupils is 100,685, of whom 90,486 are females. The whole number of volumes in the library is 39,299. Grants to the school during the past year:-fine Bibles, 206; reference Bibles, 54; plain Bibles, 107; fine Testaments, 470; plain Testaments, 46; Union Hymns, 779; Union Questions, 2,778; class books, 1,723; minute, receiving, aid, and roll books, 135; first, second, and third reading books, 1,707; 652 alphabet cards

and third reading books, 1,707; 652 alphabet cards and ten Commandment cards; Union Bible Dictionaries, 58; church and hymn books, of various kinds, 104; anniversary hymns, 33,900; library forms, 2,552; arrangement of lessons, 2,500; proof slips, 216,000; proof books, 2,500.

On concluding the reading of the report, the Pagsipers proceeded to address the meeting. He thanked Providence for the blessing he enjoyed—in common with the friends of the Society—in being considered worthy of assisting in the great work, with our Divine Master, of bringing little children into the fold of Christ. He was first attached to the society as teacher in 1817, in the Franklin street church, when the society had only two teachers, male and female. Starting from that date, the society has gone on growing and expanding, until it is now second to none in the great work which it has set before it. He called the attention of the meeting to the wants of the German population regarding the benefits arising from this great work of love. Thousands of the German population grow up without knowing God, without knowing Christ, and in every respect infidels and atheists. Let us remember if we do not come to their help they will be utterly lost. Great masses of German emigrants have no consciousness of keeping the Sabbath. You must go among them as they land upon our shores, and protect them from the landsharks, whose object is to keep them in ing the Saboath. Four must go among them as they land upon our shores, and protect them from the landsharks, whose object is to keep them in darkness. When members of this society do go amongst them they are met with insult and with violence, without the least interference or protection from police or Mayor. The German press of this country makes light of Christianity, and denies the from police or Mayor. The German press of this country makes light of Christianity, and denies the existence of God and the immortality of the soul. The German Sunday papers—in one of which we have seen the republication of the works of Paine—and the German press generally, hold up to ridicule those emigrants who are led to respect the Sabbath. I take this statement from the Christian Examiner, that through the German press treasonable doctrines are boldly declared, and through which the people have been led to violent deeds. Let us, in our task of love, counteract the evil effects of such doctrines. Let us plant the good principles of the church in the hearts of the children. Through them we may win many a parent; many mothers will thus be touched, and blessed results will ensue. While doing good to them we shall be doing good to the entire community. This shall be our great and special work. Many like to go into the foreign field of missionaries, but here is a field among themselves greater than any foreign field. He recommended this work to the society, and prayed them to enter upon it with strong hands and good hearts, and that noble results would follow.

Singing by the choir—"There's an hour of hallowed peace."

Professor Horz was next introduced to the meeting. He likened the history of the church to three ages: first, the age of preparation, reaching from the institution of the church to the events in the history of Jesus Christ, at which period the events of history, of every description, may be said to have reached their culminating point, and thence reaching to succeeding ages. The second age was that period from the time of the Son of God to the reformation, which gave character to those types and forms of Christianity which we seek to spread through the earth. The speaker eloquently traced religion and its effects through the first and middle ages; and then spoke of the third age, which he said was the present. Our age is the age of progress, and our task is to spread Christianity. This is the dispensation on which we are now embarked. The third age is that of effort. The Rev. speaker continued, at some length, forcibly explaining the duties of those who had the interest of the society at heart. He referred them to the "Christian Age," by Dr. Chalmers, a most valuable and interesting work, now issuing from the press, and which he recommended to the perusal of all.

At the conclusion of his address, a hymn was sung by the choir.

The Presupert then introduced the Rev. Dr.

At the conclusion of his activities by the choir.

The PRESIDENT then introduced the Rev. Dr. Willets, who addressed the meeting at some length. After which, the doxology was sung by the choir, and the audience and congregation dispersed.

The American Tract Society. The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the above ociety was held yesterday morning in the Broadway Tabernacle. The attendance was rather scanty.

The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the

Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH.

The following is an abstract of the

ANUAL REPORT.

The twenty-seventh year has been one of prosperity and usefulness. The receipts, number of colporteurs, circulation, and grants are greater than in any previous year. Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Publishing Committee, and Rev. Dr. A. Alexander and Gov. Morrow, Vice Presidents, have been removed by death.

New Publications 96, of which 25 are volumes, in English, German. French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, and Danish. Total publications, 1,085. of which 352 are volumes; total approved abroad, in about 114 lauguages, 2,763.

Perhodicals.—The monthly edition of the American

and Danish. Total publications, 1,085. of which 352 are volumes; total approved abroad, in about 114 languages, 2,763.

Periodicals.—The monthly edition of the American Messenger is 200,000; of the American Messenger in German, 25,000; and of The Child's Paper about 125,000. Of the Family Christian Almanae were printed 319,000; and of the Christian Almanae in German, 30,000.

Criculation of Publications, 8,882,973. including 667,269 volumes, and embracing 283,296,568 pages. Total since the formation of the society, 128,719,840 publications, including 7,555,064 volumes. Gratuitons circulations during the year among the destitute, 65,164,181 pages, value about \$43,500, including 6,610,335 pages to life members.

Receipts in donations, \$116,406,41; for sales, \$220,343 50; total, with balance \$100.02 in the treasury on the 1st of April, 1851, \$342,858 33. Expressive for during the year including \$79,673 82 for colportage and \$20,000 remitted to foreign and pagan lands, \$342,109 10. Balance in the treasury let of April, 1852, \$509,83; leaving the society under obligations for paper, to be paid within six menths, \$45,487 65.

General Agents and Superinstenders of Colportage to the number of twenty one, have been employed for large districts of cour ry, in raising funds, and securing and superintending the labors of colporteurs.

Colportage,—The whole number of colporteurs during the whole or part of the year has been 643, including 170 students, from forty different institutions, for their vacations; exclusive of 73 recently commissioned. Of the whole, 104 were devoted to the foreign emigrant population. German, Irish, French, Welsh, Spanish, Norwegian, Danish and Dutch. The number in commission April 1, was 402.

The apportionment of colporteurs has been as follows.—

Danish and Dutch. The number in commission April 1, was 402.
The apportionment of colporteurs has been as follows:—Mane, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, East Vermont, and Canada East, (American Tract Society, Boston, 20; West Vermont, 4, Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 7; New York, 87; New Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 86; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 17; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 70; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 22; Alabama, 10; Florida, 2; Louishna, 8, Texas, 8; Mississippi, 7; Arkansas, 1; Tennessee, 24; Eminety, 24; Ohio, 82; Michigan, 14; Indiana, 33; Rimors, 40; Miscorri, 23; Iowa, 7; Wisconsion, 12; Canada, 11; Mexico, 1—total, 643.
Statistics firstly and Carolina, 40; Miscorri, 23; Iowa, 7; Wisconsion, 12; Canada, 11; Mexico, 1—total, 643.
Statistics firstly as "Version" of particle 20; number of families and corporate was held; 13,3120 public or prayer meetings were held or addressed; volumes sold. 488,624;

conversation of prayer was held; (3.199 public or prayer meetings were held or addressed; volumes sold, 488.624; books granted to destitute homeholds, 137.115. The spiritual destitution of the fields thus traversed, will appear from the fact that 88,677 families habitually neglect evangelical pranching, making 1.560.000 souls reached within four years, who do not enjoy the instructions of the ministry; 62.442 families, during the year, were found destitute of all religious books except the Bible; 38,334 had not the Bible; and 51,462 were Roman Catholic families.

families.

These statistics show that colportage is reaching the

These statistics show that colportage is reaching the poor and the destitute, and this view is confirmed by extracts from the correspondence of colporteurs from various parts of the Union, embedied in the report. So vast is the destitution, so wide the dispersion and so rapid the emigration, that the committee reiterate their conviction of the speedy necessity of a least one thousand colporteurs for this continent.

Formor and Fagas Lands—The urgent claims of various missionary stations impelled the committee, at the close of the year, to increase the appropriations for foreign distribution from \$18.000, as proposed, to \$20,000, which has been remitted as follows—for China—tieneral Assembly's Missions, \$300. Missions of Board of Commissioners, Canton, \$500. Fulnchau, \$200. Baptist Missionary Union, Houghong, \$400. Ningpo, \$400. Southern Baptist, Shanghai, \$200. Siam. Baptist Mission, \$600. General Assembly's, \$500; Assam, \$500; Burmain and Karens, \$400; Missions of General Assembly in Northern India, \$3,000; General Baptist Mission, Orissa, \$300; Telcogoos, Baptist, \$300, Lutherun, \$100; Madras, \$1,800; Ceylen, \$1,000; Madura, \$7.00; Ahmednuggur, \$500; Emmlay, \$1,000; Madura, \$7.00; Neutorians, \$300; Greece—American Beard, \$300. Baptist Union, \$400, Salonica, \$500; Italy, through the Italian Society at Geneva, \$500; Russia, \$700; Sweden, \$100; Germany—American Baptis Mission, \$1,000, Lower Saxony Tract Society, \$200; Nuremburg, Northern Bavaria, \$2000; Calw, for Hungary, \$100; Balse, Dr. Marriott, \$100; Belgium, \$200; Paris Religious Tract Society, \$500; Toulouse; \$300; Grande Ligne, Canada, \$140. Tetal, \$20,000.

The report further noticed the great success attending the operations of the society among the Armenians and Nectorians, and in come parts of Russia.

The Rev. J. S. Lord moved the adopted, and printed,

Resolved. That the report be adopted, and printed, under the direction of the Executive Committee, as a grateful memorial of the divine blessing on all the departments of the society's labors.

He observed that the report breathed a spirit of Christian benevolence and union, and that they could all forget their respective denominations, and aid in doing good. They might have crowded churches, but there were many precious souls who never entered a place of worship. They had to "go into the highways and hedges, and preach the gospel," and that was the object of this society. They did not labor for honor or wealth; but to save souls, and for the glory of the Redeemer. The end proposed by this society was to people the earth with righteousness, and to fructify the wilderness. Its course was onward, and would progress unlimitedly. Let the report go forth, and show the adaptation of its instrumentalities. There was not a single dispensable book in their catalogue—it was adapted to all. The report would also show the success of its instrumentality; but its good effects would only be imperfectly known. It would show the churches that God was with them. There was a time—some five years since—when a vast population in the country was not reached, but the little rivulet—the Tract Society—had now become a mighty river. It would show that life was uncertain, as exhibited by first resolution. —

Resolved, That the report be adopted, and printed. country was not reached, but the little rivulet—the Tract Society—had now become a mighty river. It would show that life was uncertain, as exhibited by the deaths of Milnor and Alexander. What was to be done must be done soon, and with all their might. It would show that this society was adapted for the present times, as there was a loud cry for the gospel. He related anecdotes to show that there was a class not reached by the ministry, and was only within the power of the tract distributor. There was a call from afar for gospel light—it was not the song of triumph, but the cry for the gospel. (Applause.)

not the song of triumph, but the cry for the gospel.
(Applause.)
The Rev. Mr. Wells, of Pittsburg, seconded the resolution. In five years he had given away \$500 more books than had been regularly contributed. Let them go into families and see the effects the Tract Society produced. He could bear strong testimony of the degraded state of a portion of the human family, which was generally unknown, and the good effects of the labors of the colporteurs.

Mr. Heinhart, a German colporteur, said that he had labored some years among the German popula-

Mr. Heinhart, a German colporteur, said that he had labored some years among the German population, in New York and in Buffalo; three Szbbath schools had been organized in the latter place. Thousands of immigrants were sent away "far west," having been robbed in this city of their proporty; and when in Buffalo, he had visited and directed them, and his religious efforts had been attended with much good. He hoped that they would all love his German brethren.

Mr. Cross, of Richmond, Va., made a short statement of the success of the Tract Society in Virginia.

ment of the success of the Tract Society in Virginia.
There were 25,000 families who came within the
sphere of the society's labors.
The Rev. Dr. SHARP, of Boston, moved the second

resolution:—

Resolved. That the spection of the Holy Spirit, and the

Resolved. That the sanction of the Holy Spirit, and the concurrent approval of the church of God for ages, of the standard practical works of Bunyan, Flavel, Baxter. Hopkins, Edwards, and kindred publications issued by the Society, are motives for their universal diffusion, especially among the unevangelized classes of our fellow-men.

He spoke of his exertions, and the good attendant results. The society was adapted to the rich as wellas the poor in this fast age, and an age of limited reading. Tracts met these wants better than an abtruse volume, or metyphysical argument. He loved the society inasmuch as it did not proceed forth from any single denomination. This unity was the true spirit in which these things ought to be done. It was the evangelical truths of the gospel that went to form a Christian character. All minor differences were not to be compared with the relative good to be effected. He would give his hand to a good tempered Presbyterian, and refuse it to an ill-natured Baptist. (Applause and laughter.) He looked to a man's sincerity and attachment to the cause of Christ. He concluded by invoking a blossing on the society.

Rev. Mr. GOODELL, missionary from Constanti-

Rev. Mr. GOODELL, missionary from Constanti-

nople, was anxious to testify to the good which the society had effected. Their publications had often gone where missionaries could not go, and where all his efforts were frustrated. Like our Saviour, what would they have given if missionaries could be had, and "no man know it;" but they were beset by spies, and gressly misrepresented. The number of books and tracts issued in that part of the Mediterranean during the last forty years, was 450—more than one-half of which were distributed by their Tract Society. 120 of these tracts were in Armenian, and 160 in the Armenio-Turkish, and many in the Arabic languages. On behalf of 15 churches in Turkey, he asked their co-operation and support.

many in the Arabic languages. On behalf of and support.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beechers seconded the resolution. He observed that the pulpit was the main spring of these operations, but that which was thrown out and taken up by individuals was the real action. Ministers must be sent out to advocate the cause. Providence was opening the world to the importance of the gospel, and laymen must be prepared and sent out, for it took nine years to make a minister. We could not live in this world without the gospel. He enforced the paramount necessity of the supply of mency to carry on the work.

The Rev. David S. Dogoet, of Richmond, Va., presented the third resolution:—

Resolved That while the society rejoice in the efficiency of all kindred institutions and boards, and especially of the divinely authorized ministry—the wide spread destitution and neglect of the means of grace, the prevalence of destructive error, and the rapid increase of foreign emigration, urgently call for the prompt extension of colportage to our unevangelized population of every tongue.

He said that Christianity was based upon its

He said that Christianity was based upon its unity; there was one law, one faith, and one God and Father of all. If Christianity were but a mit, the agencies were multiform. There was the highest beauty in its unity, because it was diversified; for unless it were diversified it would be monotonous. Christianity had made a happier experiment than philosophy, and had far outlone it. It had a beautiful and extensive radius. One agency was the press, in disseminating the gospel; but he thought it was misunderstood in its adaptation and plenitude. Where lay the power of the press? Suppose he gave a rough analysis of it. There was the upchanical power of the press, which, as a contrivute of the human skill, was unsurpassed; there was the mechanical power of the press, there was the menual power of the press, which presided over and gave power to it; what a ray of mind was pouring its light through that great channel. Suppose the press was one mind, what a great mind it would be! infinite! The press came into contact with the intellect of every man. It was the impulse of that machine which quickoned every mind which came into contact with it. It was developing the powers of the active mind. How did the press produce these great effects! What did it contain—a little ink and paper—which arrested attention, and formed ascociations and conception? It was a magnificent extrainty—pour water upon a hydraulic wheel, and it would continue in motion. No power in heaven or hell could stop the power of the press, which, at the present period, was universally exercised—a power to debauch and corrupt. A press appropriated to evil found affinities existing in the corrupt condition of the human heart, and produced the ruin of the community. When a spark fell upon combustible materials, they availed and destroyed. Sometimes it come out in the form of philosophy, virtue, and deep research, and even quoted the ruin of the community. When a spark fell upon combustible materials, they availed and destroyed. Sometimes it come out in the fo

time, and he hoped, if he were tedious, his friends would give him those hints which speakers so well understood, and before the majesty of which they must how (Laughter) God was seen as

Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

Immigration at the present day was unprecedented; and as they could not carry the word of God to every nation, they were coming to us. (Applause.) They had one converted Chinese, who was preaching the gospel to his brethren in San Francisco. All Earope was overwhelmed in trouble, and was pouring out its products to this country, which was capable of receiving it. He read an extract from one of Kossuth's speeches in Manchester—whom he designated as a marvel of humanity, and notwithstanding Catholic persecution, he regarded as a high and noble genius—referring to the despotic and unsettled state of Europe. We were, with open arms, waiting to confer freedom and salvation on the people of those nations who left their countries. Mathew Henry had said that God 'had made mouths, but not made meat,' and let them depend upon it, the religious wants of the people would be supplied. Immigrants arriving here were cheated out of \$10 ahead, and he alladed to the usefulness of German and other colporteurs. He described, upon the testimony of a friend the francis would be supplied. Immigrants arriving here were cheated out of \$10 ahead, and he alluded to the usefulness of German and other colporteurs. He described, upon the testimony of a friend, the frauds respecting luggage and conveyance to different parts of the country which were practised upon immigrants by false tickets, excess of charge, and robbery of cliects. Meetings had been held on this subject, in which he took a part, but they were robbed by boarding house keepers, runners, and carriers. We were a juste milicumace of the present generation, and was inclined to say, with Lord Bacon, "Antiquas seculi juventus mundi." Unless their ministers could shoot flying, there was no chance of bagging any of the immigrant population (laughter), and this he thought their colporteurs were doing. What was 1,000 colporteurs to the work which had to be accomplished? One ministerial friend had said to him, "I would rather convert one infide! than lose ten Christians," though he thought his "Christians" must have been rather lose jointed ones; this was conservatism. This society was in favor of intervention in the whole of the world. The Popery of Southern Europe was a dying, worn out system, notwithstanding its contemptible efforts for reviving old, antiquated, absurd, and flimsy forms. The frishman in this country would soon find out that he must not take for granted what a priest merely said, but must inquire for himself. We were a rugged, warm, and honest people, and not to be deluded. (Applause.) The reverend gentleman concluded by an eloquent peroration on the religious attributes of the society.

Rev. Dr. McGer moved the concluding resolution—

tion—
Resolved, That the society recognise the necessity of the steady support of the Christian press, in nominally Christian nucleus an indispensable auxiliary to missionary labors, and rejoice that they have been enabled to remit \$20,000 the last year in aid of the noble work.

-which, like the preceding, was unanimously adopted; and a Doxology having been sung, and a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. KNOX, the meeting dispersed.

American Home Missionary Society.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the above society was held last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, and was attended by a crowded and influential audience. Mr. Henry Dwight presided, and, among those present, were sevetal elergymen from various parts of the Union.

The proceedings were opened with prayer.

The following is an abstract of the annual reports-

Death has removed valued patrons, counsellors, and associates in the missionary work; among them, Hon. Nathaniel W. Howeli, L. L. D., and Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. Vice Presidents of the society, Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D. one of its Directors; Rev. William Kirby, the agent of the society in Central illinois, and five of its missionaries.

missionaries.

SUMMERY OF RESULTS.

The sacisty has had in its service the last year, 1.066 ministers of the gospel, in 28 different States and territories. In the New England States, 306; the Middle States, 213; the Southern States. 14; the Western States and territories, 533. Of these, 619 have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; and 446 have ministered to two or three congregations each, or occupied still wider fields; the itinerant system being